

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

W E E K L Y A D V E R T I S E R.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1782.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Nonfuch, Captain Wells, and other late vessels from France, &c. and to be sold by
WILLIAM MILLER,
At his store in Front-street, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

A NEAT assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms; among which are a variety of superfine, middling, and low priced broad cloths, cotton corderoys, red and white flannels, blankets, tickens, brown and white sheetings, royal, laval, nonbattu, Britannia, and Flanders linens, Russia linens and diapers, a neat assortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes, a variety of wide mantuas, rich black and white fattins, and lining silks, cambricks, plain and minionet lawns, lawn aprons, best wide book muslins, check, kenting, lawn and elegant bordered tiffany handkerchiefs, ribbons, mens and womens black, white and coloured lamb-gloves, womens fine cotton hofs, tapes, bobbins, threads, knives and forks, pen-knives, a variety of beads, necklaces, &c. &c.
A few hogheads of best VIRGINIA TOBACCO.



Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.

THE subscriber having furnished himself, with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other necessary boats, in complete order for the care and convenience of passengers, continues to give the strictest attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his business will entitle him to the favor of his former customers and others.
JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.

N. B. Entertainment for man and horse, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on ladies and gentlemen who wish to go on parties of pleasure or business.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT noted tavern, known by the sign of the LAMB, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, situate three doors from the Court-house; the house is two stories high, 30 by 27 feet, three rooms on a floor, and as well finished as any in the place; with a kitchen 25 by 23 feet, two stories high, well finished; also a good stone smoke-house and oven; there is a piazza between the house and kitchen, 18 feet by 25, being a pleasant place to dine in summer; likewise a stone stable, 47 by 28 feet, well floored and stalled, fit for a livery stable; together with a large stone and frame shed, which will hold four teams of horses, and a large yard, paved with stone and brick. There is also on the lot a stone building, 15 by 25 feet, with a good kitchen, which formerly was occupied as a store, and has a cellar under it.

Also two lots of ground in Pomfret-street, Carlisle, both paved under one; one of them is a corner lot, 60 feet front by 240 feet back, with a square log house, a barn, 30 by 23 feet, and a large barrack. The purchaser of the above lots may be accommodated with 20, 30 or 40 acres of fresh limestone land, as good in quality as any in the place, under good fence; likewise 40 acres of woodland, within one mile of the cleared land, with excellent timber, and handy either for fencing or firewood. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will give indisputable rights for the same: Upon paying one half the purchase-money down, reasonable time will be given for payment of the remainder, by
Carlisle, August 4, 1782. WILLIAM RAINEY.

THOMAS CROW,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, in Wilmington, New-Castle county, hath for SALE,

WATCH SPRINGS by the dozen or smaller quantity. He puts Springs in Watches at *Twelve Shillings* each, the former price, and warrants them good for one year. Clock-Makers may be supplied with large Springs for Table or Musical Clocks of any sizes.

Northampton township, Bucks county, August 5, 1782.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREE-HOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the county of Bucks, that as the present Sheriff's time will expire at the next election,

HE proposes offering himself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE; should he meet their approbation, he requests to be placed first on the return at the ensuing election, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their friend
+ 4 w RICHARD LEEDOM.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, near New-Ark, New-Castle county, Delaware State, on the 6th of August instant, A likely young GELDING, four years old last spring, about 14 hands high; he is a yellowish dun, with a black back, and striped with black round his legs, which is very perceivable; he carries high, and has a tender mouth, trots and hand-gallops easy and neat. The person suspected of taking him is a certain Edward Andrewgold, an Englishman, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 or 22 years of age, a deserter from Tarleton's legion of horse, a little stoop shouldered, very talkative, a very great liar and swearer; has a little stoppage in his speech, fond of spiritous liquor; has brown curly hair tied behind, wants one of his upper fore-teeth, talks very fast and loud. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or THREE POUNDS, with reasonable expences, for the horse only, if brought home, paid by
JAMES ANDERSON, sen.

Bedminster township, August 2, 1782.
THE subscriber have bought of ANDREW KUICHLINE, at a public vendue, in the month of April, in the year 1778, a TRACT of LAND, in the township of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, for the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds, and paid unto him then the sum of One Hundred Pounds in ready money, and for the remainder I gave him, on the fourth day of May following, four Bonds, for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds each, with my brother Martin Shive security in the two last due: And whereas the said Andrew Kuichline is since deceased, and his Executors do absolutely refuse to receive the payments for the two last mentioned bonds according to law, and forbid me the entrance of their house (though a public tavern) before evidences; and because I do not know in whose hands the said two bonds are, or who has at present a right to receive the payments for the same, I do hereby give this public notice to any person or persons that may have a legal right to the payments due by the said bonds, to come to me and receive the same, as I am not willing to pay any interest for the same from the day of the date hereof.
+ PETER SHIVE.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SEVERAL gentlemen, whose wishes I am bound to honour, having requested a more full and particular discussion of the question respecting the comparative virtue of the whigs in the different stages of the American war; I must request the indulgence of the public while I make that necessary digression in a former paper the subject of a separate essay.

My position was, that there is more virtue, by which was meant a stronger attachment to the American cause, now, than there was in the years 1775 and 1776. The position was advanced, in order to encourage our rulers to draw more upon the patriotism of our country, by opening a subscription to borrow money for the purpose of building a navy.—The following considerations must render the truth of that assertion evident to every man.

1. In the year 1775, we contended for liberty alone, in a union with the government of Great-Britain. At present we are contending for liberty, independence, and an alliance the most honorable and advantageous to our country. Our obligations to firmness and perseverance, therefore, must necessarily increase with the number and superior magnitude of the objects before us;—just as the solicitude of a father to provide for his family increases with the number and promising appearances of his children.

2. In the year 1775, the whigs and Tories formed one common mass of opposition. The latter blended themselves both in the cabinet and in the field with the former, and thereby weakened their exertions. At present they are so far separated, that the virtue of the whigs is less restrained, and moderated in the pursuits of the great objects of the war.

3. In the years 1775 and 1776, many thousand people appeared in arms, and many hundred people sat in our councils, who have since become the subjects of Great-Britain. Eight of the members of the Congresses of 1775 and 1776 deserted or betrayed the American cause, and most of the new levies in the British army learned the manual within the jurisdiction of the United States. At present I believe there is not a member of Congress, and scarcely a soldier in our army, who does not reprobate the power and government of Great-Britain.

4. In the years 1775 and 1776, the continental money was as valuable as gold and silver of a similar denomination. Many people were allured to take part in the war, by the prospect of a maintenance which it afforded them. Many at this time appeared as whigs, who were actuated by no other motive than avarice, or a desire of bettering their fortunes. Dean projected the reduction of Ticonderoga, and Arnold led the first regiment of Connecticut troops to Cambridge, after the battle of Lexington. Besides these, hundreds who were poor, or in debt, have retired or been driven from the service of the public with ample fortunes, acquired by imposing upon the credulity of their fellow-citizens by extraordinary pretensions to zeal in the public cause. At present, the distant and moderate rewards for public services afford a strong presumption that those men, who serve their country either in a civil or military capacity, are actuated by the purest patriotism.

5. In the years 1775 and 1776, many men accepted of offices in the staff department, who have disgraced their country, and ruined their characters, by prostituting their offices, and applying public money to the ignoble purposes of private speculation. At present, I don't know of a man in our army who is even suspected of such crimes.

6. In the year 1775, our virtue knew nothing but sunshine. At present it enjoys all the perfection which exercise and adversity always promote in the principles of the mind. Who that has weathered the storms of the gloomy winters of 1776, 1777 and 1778, would think at the present day of parting with the liberty he then earned, and the honor he then acquired, but with his life?

7. In the years 1775 and 1776, many men were led to reviews and camps by curiosity, and the love of novelty. At present it is absurd to suppose that there is a man in America, whom such a motive can attach to our cause or to the war.

8. In the years 1775, 1776 and 1777, the war was carried on by emissions of paper money, which were procured with very feeble exertions of patriotism. At present the war is carried on chiefly by taxes, which are paid in proportion to the ability of our country, not only without complaining, but in general with cheerfulness.

9. In the year 1775, hundreds were actuated by resentment against crown officers, or ancient prejudices against particular Tories. At present the whigs feel nothing but contempt for the Tories. Their resentments and prejudices are directed wholly against the armies and navies of Britain.

The inference from these facts is, that thousands who pretended to be whigs, and who were most vociferous in the beginning of the war, have deserted or disgraced the cause of America, while every man who was a real and upright whig in the year 1775, is a better whig now than he was at that time. The former were the light infantry of the opposition. Their usefulness in that early stage of the war was mentioned in a former essay.

To suppose that I meant to lessen the merit of the real whigs of 1775, 1776 and 1777, is to suppose that I should aim a blow at the vitals of our country.

I have seen too much of the patience, self-denial and fortitude of our army, under the most complicated suffering, in the Jerseys, and at the Valley Forge, in camps, in huts and in hospitals, ever to forget them, and the last thing I should think of doing would be to affront them, by supposing that their virtue was impaired or exhausted by their sufferings, or that they were so much unlike the rest of mankind, as not to feel their affection for their liberty increased at the present day, by the remembrance of what they have done and suffered for it. Fain would I pursue those brave men to Hudson's river, or across the Dan to the sands and swamps of Georgia, and add to the praise they have so well merited, by extolling the only virtue they could add to their characters to give them their present perfection and preference, I mean the manly virtue of perseverance; but this will be recorded elsewhere, for the gratitude and admiration of posterity. The virtue of our army has often been compared to gold. The comparison in many respects is a just one. The years 1776 and 1777 constitute the era of its greatest lustre. The subsequent years of the war mark the era of its greatest weight.

So far am I from depreciating the virtue of the whigs in 1775, 1776, and 1777, whether they acted in a civil or military capacity, or whether they served their country in humble or exalted stations, that I can own no man as a genuine whig, who did not take a decided and active part in those ever memorable years. There are no new declarations of the author of this essay. The following sentence, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal of July 17th, contains the same ideas, expressed in different words.

"But what shall we say of those men, who have distinguished themselves in every stage of the controversy, and whom every event of the war found prepared to meet it. America has the honor of being still supported, both in the cabinet and the field, by many such characters. In these men, principle accompanied and succeeded passion. They deserve encomiums beyond the conceptions of my heart, or the expressions of my pen."

It is with singular pleasure that I can look around me, and behold all the power of the United States possessed and all their great commissions held, by men who were whigs in every stage of the war. All the members of Congress, whose characters I have the pleasure of knowing, were whigs in the years 1775, 1776 and 1777. His Excellency General Washington, General Greene, and all that illustrious band of heroes, who have so often and so gloriously fought, and bled, and conquered for their country, were all likewise whigs in the years 1775, 1776 and 1777. When I descend from the United States to each particular State, I see scarcely a man in power or office, who was not a whig in the first years of the war. Pennsylvania (whose rulers and parties I had forgotten, ever since I began to write upon the subject of an American navy) is in the hands of none but original and uniform whigs. Her Council and Assembly, her Judges and Magistrates, her Delegates in Congress, and her Militia Generals and Officers, all bowed the knee at the altar of liberty, in the early and difficult stages of the war. Let the people of America rejoice in the security they enjoy, from their liberties being in the hands of men of such steady virtue, and let our enemies learn from these facts, that if, under all the disadvantages of the infancy and mixture of our virtue in the beginning of the war, we were invincible, they have nothing to hope from us now our virtue has acquired so much maturity and perfection.

The fashionable custom of extolling past times, at the expence of the present, is productive of consequences of a very serious nature. Persuade a woman that there is no such virtue as chastity, or, if there is, that she does not possess it, and you prepare her for seduction. The first step the present King of Great-Britain took, before he attempted to annihilate the liberties of his empire, was to employ the infamous Dalrymple to publish a book, to prove that there was no such virtue as patriotism. To decry the virtue of the present day, is not only to encourage Great-Britain to persevere in the war, but to subscribe to the opinions of those original Tories, and to co-operate with the ambitious schemes of those monarchical whigs, who are perpetually dinging in our ears that we have not virtue enough for a republic, and that it all evaporated in the years 1775 and 1776. This opinion is a heresy of the most dangerous nature. It is calculated, and perhaps designed, to expose America to sale in an Auction of ambition, to the highest bidder.

LEONIDAS.

By a *Cartel* arrived in the *Delaware*, in seven weeks from Plymouth, with 216 American Prisoners on board, we have received London Papers to the 18th of June, from which we have extracted the following INTELLIGENCE, viz.

ALGESIRAS, May 9.

On the 7th instant some Spanish buchecks took three English merchant ships of 300 tons burthen each, coming from Gibraltar; their names are the *Valiant*, the *Royal Briton*, and the *Thomson*.

Cadix, May 5. M. O'Dun, Ambassador from France at Lisbon, has spoken so much in favour of the Americans, that the Ministry of Portugal have at length resolved on an advantageous arrangement for the navigation of the Thirteen United States; but we are not yet well informed of all the articles. It is affirmed, that one of them stipulates, that all English ships, of larger force than those of the Americans, shall not fail out of the Tagus in less than 36 hours after the latter.

Paris, June 7. Mr. Grenville has received the full powers which he wanted, to enter into a negotiation for a peace, upon the conditions that he offered before the battle of the 18th of April. His full powers are dated the 20th, and Admiral Rodney's letters were dated the 17th. That Admiral, it is confirmed, actually found on board the *Ville de Paris*, and the other ships which he took, the whole train of artillery destined for the taking of the island of Jamaica.

A report is circulated of some advantage obtained by M. D'Orves over Admiral Hughes in the East-Indies, but it wants further confirmation.

By a Courier arrived from Madrid we learn, that Don Cordova hoisted sail the 23d of May, with 27 ships, and the division of Count de Guichen.

The greatest part of the natives of this kingdom seem to share in the loss sustained by our fleet the 12th of April, and are forward to repair it; people of all ranks unite in the opening a subscription, which has already produced 100,000 livres, and will be augmented to 100,000 crowns.

Edinburgh, June 11. The Clergy of Scotland have made application to the new Ministry to be exempted from paying the duty on window lights. This tax they have not hitherto paid, but the exemption has never been properly ascertained. His Majesty's Ministers, wishing to conciliate the minds of all ranks in England, Scotland and Ireland, so that, as Lord Shelburne emphatically expresses it, there may be but one heart and one hand in the three kingdoms, have with the greatest cheerfulness agreed to exempt the Clergy of Scotland from payment of the window tax duty, and have given orders accordingly.

LONDON.

June 4. The letters from Paris by the last mail say, that the difficulties which had arisen about a fortnight before in the negotiation carrying on by Messrs Grenville and Oswald, had been entirely removed by the good offices of Dr. Franklin; and now there was a greater appearance of peace than ever; for if Great-Britain made no alterations in her proposals since her late success in the West Indies, France would most readily agree to holding a general Congress at Brussels, with a view to bring about a speedy peace.

On Friday a letter was received from Admiral Lord Viscount Howe. It states that the Dutch fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, remain still in the Texel, and do not indicate the smallest disposition for coming out. He continues to keep a constant look-out after them, and will preserve his position there till he receives further direction.

Extract of a letter from Lausanne, May 18.

"You are not ignorant of the insurrection which happened in the Republic of Geneva. The following is some detail of that unfortunate affair:

"April 8. The natives and the representants having seized the gates, put 15 of the Magistrates under arrest, and established a new government, which the Canton of Berne and the Court of France have refused to acknowledge.

"The 9th of the month the new government sent an express to Berne, but their Excellencies returned the dispatches immediately, without opening them, and gave the messenger but an hour to depart in. As he did not obey this direction, an archer came to his inn, with direction for his instant departure, or to follow him to prison.

"Friday the 10th, the two hundred were assembled at Berne, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, when after long debates it was decided to command 6000 men to be ready to march; besides 2000 dragoons, chaffeurs, and a necessary train of artillery. They have written to Geneva to the Lynxies, to acquaint all those that belong to the garrison, and to their subjects, that their Excellencies will relieve them from the oath taken to the new government; that they must quit the town, as well as all other subjects of the Canton, domestics, Artizans, and others. They have communicated this news to the Ambassadors of France, and have offered to that Court to act in concert with her, to save Geneva from ruin. The King of Sardinia has marched 4000 troops, and the King of France 6000. I imagine we shall depart next week. The Plenipotentiaries will hold their Congress at Caronge, near Geneva. Mr. Le St. Pimon has been named, on the part of France, and Count Marmora, formerly Viceroy, on the part of Savoy. Those on the part of the Canton have not yet been named. As soon as the whole of the troops of France and Savoy are joined to those who are already at Versoy and Caronge, Geneva will be immediately invested. Some say that the Genevese will receive a Baronois garrison; others, that they will defend themselves to the last extremity.

"List of the French army against Geneva. The regiments of Normandy, Nallau, Foix and Dauphine, the Royal Grenadiers of Franche Comte, 350 Horse Chaffeurs, four Companies of Cannoniers, half a company of Bombardiers, 40 miners, 20 pieces of cannon, four mortars, two bomb shells, besides other proper ammunition; the whole conducted by 1300 horse.

"List of the army of Savoy on their march since the 12th. Eight companies of grenadiers of the guards of Savoy, Piedmont and Oite; five companies of Fantassins, Courtes, Grisons and Marixes; one contingent of the legion attached to the Duchy of Savoy; and two squadrons of Piedmont."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 28.

"Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Portland, attended by Lord Charlemont, went in state to the House of Peers, to announce the concurrence of the King of Ireland and the British Parliament in the restoration and confirmation of our national rights, so strenuously supported by the combined powers of Irish valour and eloquence. The carriage in which they went was met with in Dame-street by the manufacturers of the liberty, who, anxious to express their strongest tribute of joy at a fight which opens the fairest prospect of reaping the fruits of a free commerce and a free constitution, attempted to unharness the horses, and convey his Grace of Portland and Lord Charlemont to the Parliament House, with the same acclamations of triumph with which the Roman people conducted their deliverers to the gates of the capital."

June 6. All the letters from France and Spain agree in giving an astonishing account of the preparations that are making by both countries for the siege of Gibraltar. The Spaniards now despair of starving the garrison, and therefore are determined to make a vigorous effort to take the place by regular approaches. The Duke de Crillon is to command a combined army of 40,000 men; and for six months past artillery, ammunition, and provisions have been collecting from every quarter at St. Roch.

A letter from Leghorn says, that a fleet of Danish men of war, consisting of six sail of the line and two frigates, are arrived there, that the account they give is, that they are to cruise in the Mediterranean to protect their trading ships from being taken by the Barbarians, but it is generally believed to be only a pretence, but

that it is done at the request of the Court of Spain, to stop the Moors from supplying the garrison of Gibraltar with necessities.

June 8. A noble Lord, high in Administration, is in a few days to make a motion in the House of Peers, to acknowledge the independence of America; the happy effects a similar resolution has had in Ireland, has induced Ministry to bring on this business immediately in Parliament, as there is little doubt, when it passes, but Dr. Franklin will then have power to treat, and conclude at least the preliminaries of a separate peace for America; for he has acknowledged, when independence is granted, America is no longer bound by any treaty with France not to make peace with Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Jan. 28, 1782.

"Since the Supercession by a new Governor (Lord Macartney) who had never been in the service, our hopes of making any future, equal to the time we sacrifice in this country, are much diminished. He thinks of governing here as in one of the King's governments, and proposed to make the Company's servants swear to their accounts. He has not hitherto accepted any of the usual presents or perquisites of his office, but how long that virtue will last, God knows.

"The Dutch had six settlements on the Coast of Ceylon; they were of great assistance to Hyder. Our new Governor, Lord Macartney, wanted to send troops to attack these, the very day of his arrival, in which, from the danger of leaving Madras too much exposed, he was opposed by the Council.

"The Governor at last prevailed, and the whole six have been taken, one after the other. The last, which was Negapatam, became a very considerable place, was a business of such danger, that Sir Eyre Coote hesitated on the expedition, intending to reserve it till he had driven Hyder out of the Carnatic; but Lord Macartney took the whole upon himself. The Dutch had assistance from Hyder, besides French and German officers, and they made two resolute sallies; but General Munro, who commanded, exerted himself as at Pondicherry, and took the place with fewer troops than he made prisoners.

"Private property is preserved; but Sir Eyre Coote claims a share in the prize-money of the public property, though he and his army were distant several hundred miles from the place.

"The Dutch have now totally lost footing on this side the continent of India. Their loss amounts to some millions of florins. This business, now it has succeeded, does great credit to the Governor. The event is indeed become of great consequence, as Hyder's people have since evacuated most of the Southern counties, and there is now no port for his receiving supplies from the French, or Dutch on the coast of Ceylon."

The following is Mr. Grattan's noble and disinterested answer to that part of the Address of the Galway Volunteers, which proposed erecting a statue to the memory of that great character, viz. "As to the resolution which proposes erecting a statue to me, I can give no further answer than to repeat my ardent wish, that the stream of public favour may be directed to the nation at large, rather than to any individual; and that as the people of Ireland have been the great means of her delivery, so should they be the object of her thanksgiving!"

June 14. Sir Guy Carleton, immediately on his arrival at New-York, dispatched a Messenger (said to be Mr. Digges) to Congress, with a copy of his commission, and the powers vested in him by government for opening a treaty with America. His Excellency at the same time transmitted several letters from the new Administration, in their official capacities, to the different members of Congress, respecting the sincerity of their amity towards America, lamenting and reproaching, in the severest terms, the coercive conduct of the late Ministry; and concluding, that as they had ever been espousers of the American cause, when out of power, they hoped Congress would the more readily credit their proposals of accommodation, and treat them with candour; that the former friendship subsisting between the two countries might be speedily restored on a permanent, advantageous and honorable footing to both. Their proposals are said to be, to place America exactly in the same state of independence as Ireland now is; that while the strength and vigour of the whole Empire is united for the joint security of all its parts, our reciprocal commercial intercourse may more strongly link us together in the only agreeable bonds of free-born minds, the bonds of strong and lasting friendship.

Mr. Laurens is said to have likewise sent several letters by Mr. Digges, approving of the above federal plan of union. And it was last night confidently reported amongst the Ministerial circles, that Sir Guy Carleton, four days after his arrival, had received a favourable answer from Congress, accompanied with proposals of a *Treaty with Great-Britain for three years*; that Sir Henry Clinton set sail immediately, and has brought home those agreeable proposals to government.

Though it is not finally agreed upon to acknowledge the independence of America in Parliament, yet it is thought, in case a new Parliament should be chosen, that such a motion will certainly be made in both Houses very early in the ensuing Sessions, should Carleton be unsuccessful.

June 15. It is reported in the city, that some American gentlemen are come over from New-York with proposals from the Congress for a reconciliation with England.

Mr. Grenville will soon return to France. He is not yet gone, but his stay here has probably been delayed only to receive new instructions, founded on the information received from Sir Henry Clinton relative to the state of affairs in America.

Letters by yesterday's mail (delivered out only this afternoon) make strong mention of a peace, in consequence of which stocks are rather better.

A letter from Petersburg dated May 17, says, "That the Count d'Ostermann, Vice-Chancellor of Russia, had delivered to the Baron de Wassenaar-Starrenbourg, Ambassador Extraordinary from the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, a note to the following purport:

Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces have been already informed by the Ministers of the Empire resident among them, of the resolutions which the King of Great-Britain hath taken relative to the propositions made formerly by their High Mightinesses, as a basis on which the whole work of pacification should be founded under the auspices of her Imperial Majesty. She cannot but felicitate herself in having completely succeeded with his Britannic Majesty, and brought about, through her intermission, the preliminary so much desired by their High Mightinesses for the establishment of a treaty, which they justly regard as the most essential pledge of the liberty of the commerce of the Republic.

The Empress, relying on the great penetration and wisdom of their High Mightinesses, is intirely convinced that they will seize this favorable moment to extinguish the hatred and animosity which have hitherto kept up the troubles between the two maritime powers; and that to hasten the conclusion of this important work, they will immediately agree with his Britannic Majesty on a suspension of arms, which will unite the double advantage of immediately freeing the commerce of the Republic from the shackles with which it has hitherto been harrowed, and leave time sufficient to form arrangements for the overture of a formal negotiation of peace, and to determine on a place where the conferences may be opened: And in proceeding to the nomination of effective Plenipotentiaries, to assist at the said conferences, they will settle the conditions on which they are inclined to re-establish peace with Great-Britain; and that finally they will make every thing as easy as possible for this purpose, as they have formally promised, as soon as the condition now granted, relative to the freedom of commerce, shall have been previously admitted."

It is said there are two persons of distinction now in London, on a similar errand to that in which Mr. Grenville is engaged at

Paris. Their residence is at the house of one of the foreign Ministers.

The news of General Conway's motion, the pacific resolve of Parliament, together with the change of Ministry, was received at Philadelphia with that dignity which became confident Free-men. No noisy joy, or frantic triumph, but every countenance exhibited mainly satisfaction, on the infant dawn of peace—the only bar to which, will be our refusal of an open avowal of the independence of America. Without that avowal, every proposition will fail of success, and be treated with neglect, if not with contempt!

France has long enough enjoyed the benefits of American commerce, procured to their country during the course of the war; but we have still reason to hope that with the returning blessings of peace, the bounteous streams of commerce will again return to their own channels, no less through the remembrance of former friendship, than through the superior advantage of our markets and integrity of our merchants.

General Clinton was at Court yesterday, and closetted with his Majesty a considerable time.

June 17. Letters from Amsterdam say that their High Mightinesses the States of Holland have at length determined to enter into a negotiation for a peace with England as soon as possible; for which purpose couriers are dispatched to the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, to appoint a time and place for opening the negotiation, which the letter says has given great joy to the people in general; and it further says, the merchants are preparing to ship their goods as soon as hostilities cease.

Ministry are in daily expectation of the arrival of some persons in London, from the belligerent powers, with full powers to treat for a general peace, Mr. Grenville having been some weeks ago invested with Plenipotentiary powers to the Court of Paris.

The motion for American Independence, which was to have come on last week in the House of Peers, was deferred till Ministry had full time to consult with Sir Henry Clinton on that subject, and will be brought on in the course of this week.

June 18. Letters from Lisbon by yesterday's mail mention, that the Spaniards had not by the last accounts renewed the attack of Gibraltar, waiting for a reinforcement of troops, and some engineers from France.

A letter from Holland by the way of Ostend, mentions, that the body of merchants have received a note from the States General, intimating that a peace is certainly on the eve of being concluded, first between England and Holland, and then a general one, and that the preliminaries are actually settled.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 17.

Passed the American truce bill, and the Commissioners of accounts bill.

Lord John Cavendish informed the House, that as he found great objections within doors, and still greater without, to the turnpike tax, it was his wish to withdraw it, and substitute some other in its place; and therefore he would, with the leave of the House, take till Wednesday next to consider of the business. It was his duty, however, to tell the House and the nation, that they must dare to look their dangers in the face, and bear their burdens, which at present were unavoidable: this was not a war of ambition; it was not a war for conquest; it was a war of necessity, and must be maintained with spirit, until his Majesty's Ministers could determine it by an honorable peace, which was an event for which they wished most anxiously, and they would no doubt endeavour to improve every circumstance to that desirable end.

On the report of the Bill for the repeal of the Irish declaratory law,

The Earl of Avingdon spoke to the following effect:

I rise most cordially to express my concurrence with this motion; to rejoice in the repeal of the law which is the object of the bill before us; to profess my most entire and perfect satisfaction with every thing that has been done by his Majesty's present Ministers for the kingdom of Ireland, and to regret only, that what has been done, was not sooner done, from the plain conviction of its rectitude. But, my Lords, when I have said this, I hope I have said enough on the part of Ireland. In the exultation and rapture of conferring acts of justice upon Ireland, the rights of Great-Britain are not to be abandoned, nor must they be overlooked. This country has still its rights. This country is still the seat of the empire, and this country must remain the seat of the empire, or the last drop of its blood must be shed in the contest. My Lords, I do not choose to open myself further upon this occasion at this moment; but it is my fixed design to trouble your Lordships with a motion upon the present relative situation of these two kingdoms, of the greatest magnitude, and, perhaps, of the highest importance that ever called for your Lordships deliberation. Whether I shall be able to do this in the present Sessions of Parliament or not, will depend upon the time of the sitting of Parliament; but if from this circumstance I shall be prevented from bringing this motion forward now, your Lordships may be assured, that it will be among the very first matters of business that shall engage your Lordships attention upon the opening of the next Sessions; or rather, should a dissolution of Parliament take place, upon the opening of the next Parliament. And now, my Lords, I will not trouble your Lordships further, than to repeat my approbation of the present measure, and to give my assent to the passing of this bill into a law.

By a private letter from Paris we are informed, that one of the leading stipulations lately suggested to Mr. Grenville, was the restoration of the province of Canada, for which all our West-India islands, except the Grenades, were to be given up in return.

An account may soon be expected from America of some intercourse having taken place between Sir Guy Carleton and the Congress; and it is an idea not unsupported by the best opinions, that the account will inform us of some tendency towards a peace.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, June 12.

"The French still keep up the alarm of invading this island, at least in appearances. The flat boats laid up for the winter are launched; there is a large naval force in Cancale Bay, and an army ready to embark. All our ports are well fortified and our garrisons complete; we have also two frigates and a cutter cruising near us, so that no attempts can be made while such vigilance is observed, without our being fully apprised of them."

All press warrants are withdrawn from Ireland by order of Government, on account of the vote of the Parliament of that Kingdom, to raise 20,000 seamen for his Majesty's service.

Yesterday advice was received of Rear Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross being arrived with his squadron in the Downs, from a cruise in the North seas.

Advice is also received by Government of the combined fleets having put to sea from Cadix, consisting of 26 Spanish, and 7 French ships of the line.

Though it is above a month since Commodore Johnstone's Dutch prizes were condemned, they still lie at Deptford, without having yet broke bulk.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, June 12.

"An order arrived here the 9th, to lay an embargo on the ships bound to the West-Indies, and they are now ordered to receive troops and stores on government account for the different islands; which, on account of the disaster of the fleet under Count de Grasse, it is found necessary to reinforce directly."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 17.

Yesterday sailed Admiral Campbell, with his Majesty's ships *Portland* and *Oiseau*, with a convoy for Newfoundland and Quebec. "Also the *Ariel* sloop of war with a convoy to the Westward, and the *Cerberus* frigate for Plymouth."

It is reported, that accounts have been received, that the King of Prussia had informed the Court of France, he could not stand by as an idle spectator, and see Great-Britain crushed by the powers which opposed her; and that his Prussian Majesty had sent to Holland, acquainting them he thought the proposals for peace,

made by the English that unless they came good ally the Empire of peace.

F I S

Extract of a letter from

"It is a rare day to common that it is a aged man and his wife as they were pulling a keel prisoner at Ellis the treatment of old after they had cut it was ripped open, and of this melancholy Mrs. Skinner, was a cics of the mild and direction of the very der the administration thetic Burke, Barry breasts have often th and Torrey, with the who bellowed out a count the price of with a wanton barb ry! And hear this, oh! where is that actions, and influ preserving the free and oppressed? We have shed their blo your idle, guilty h can of innocent b shedding, strike ve to revenge the savag

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WHEREAS, the United have received an approaching peace Resolved, The Carleton and A made public.

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made by the English, were such as they ought to accede to, and that unless they came to terms of pacification, he would join his good ally the Empress of Russia to force them into a compliance of peace.

F I S H - K I L L, August 8.
Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort-Renfelaer, dated July 23, 1782.

"It is a rare day that affords us no alarm. Murder is become so common that it is hardly taken account of. Two days ago a very aged man and his wife were killed and scalped back of Fort-Paris, as they were pulling flax. Yesterday Mrs. Skinner, who was taken prisoner at Ellis's mills when it was destroyed, related to me the treatment of old Mr. Peters, who was murdered at that place; after they had cut him in several parts of his head and body, he was ripped open, and his heart tore out and laid along side of him; of this melancholy spectacle old Mrs. Peters, his wife, as well as Mrs. Skinner, was spectator. These are some of the tender mercies of the mild and amiable British, and are performed under the direction of the very humane and generous Carlton,---and under the administration of the tender hearted, affectionate, sympathetic Burke, Barry, Fox and the rest of their old cates, whose breasts have often shuddered at the barbarities of the savage British and Tories, with their Indian allies.---Hear this, ye men of sound, who belloved out against North and his associates in cruelty, and count the price of innocent blood which you are daily shedding with a wanton barbarism, scarcely equalled in the annals of history! And hear this, ye supine, indolent sons of America! where, oh! where is that patriotism and spirit which once pervaded your actions, and influenced you to act like rational beings, desirous of preserving the freedom of your country, and relieving the injured and oppressed? Will not the shades of the numberless heroes, who have shed their blood in the cause of their country, haunt you in your idle, guilty hours for your horrid apostasy? Will not the ocean of innocent blood that has already been shed, and is daily shedding, strike vengeance into your souls, for not endeavouring to revenge the savage murders that have been perpetrated on them?"

N E W - Y O R K, August 7.

The inhabitants within the British lines are requested to appoint in their several wards and districts, two or three persons from each, to meet and confer on the subject of the letter communicated by their Excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. and the Hon. Admiral Digby; and that the persons so appointed be empowered to adopt such measures as shall be thought proper on the occasion. The meeting will be held at Roubault's Tavern, on FRIDAY next, Ten o'clock, A. M.

It is earnestly recommended to the Loyalists, every where, to suspend their opinion on the present important occasion, and, each in his place, to continue firm to the professions he has made of loyalty and zeal for the re-union of the empire. The INDEPENDENCY of the Thirteen Provinces has indeed been proposed at a conference in Paris, held for the purpose of a general peace; but, until a general peace shall be ratified, we cannot know what is to be the eventual condition of this country. In the mean time, therefore, we are bound, by every consideration of prudence and duty, to wait the issue, with that manly steadiness, and cheerful reliance on the abilities and attention of our Commanders in Chief, which are at present our surest pledges of safety. By such a conduct we shall preserve a claim to national regard and protection, which it would be madness to forfeit; since, by giving way to suggestions of impatience, we can only disgrace ourselves in the eyes of our enemies, without a shadow of advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled.
AUGUST 12, 1782.

WHEREAS, from the late publications, the people throughout the United States may be induced to believe that Congress have received authentic communications upon the subject of an approaching peace:

Resolved, That the letter of August 21, 1782, from Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby to the Commander in Chief be made public.

The letter is as follows:

S I R,

THE pacific disposition of the Parliament and people of England towards the thirteen provinces has already been communicated to you, and the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 27th of February last have been placed in your Excellency's hands, and intimations given at the same time, that further pacific measures were likely to follow. Since which, until the present time, we have had no direct communications from England; but a mail is now arrived, which brings us very important information.

We are acquainted, Sir, by authority, that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris; and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full powers to treat with all parties at war, and is now at Paris, in the execution of his commission.

And we are likewise, Sir, further made acquainted, that his Majesty, in order to remove all obstacles to that peace which he so ardently wishes to restore, has commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Independence of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him, in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty; however, not without the highest confidence, that the loyalists shall be restored to their possessions, or a full compensation made them for whatever confiscations may have taken place.

With respect to Mr. Laurens, we are to acquaint you, that he has been enlarged, and discharged from all engagements without any condition whatever; after which, he declared of his own accord, that he considered Lord Cornwallis as freed from his parole. Upon this point we are to desire your Excellency's sentiments, or those of Congress.

We are further acquainted that transports have been prepared in England for conveying all the American prisoners to this country, to be exchanged here; and we are directed to urge, by every consideration of humanity, the most speedy exchange; a measure in which not only the comforts, but the rights of individuals are concerned.---To obtain this end, a proposition has already been made, that (all exchanges of men of the same description being exhausted) sailor and soldier should be immediately exchanged, man for man, against each other, with this condition annexed, that your sailors should be at liberty to serve the moment they were exchanged, and that the soldiers so received by us should not serve in or against the Thirteen Provinces for one year, and from this proposition, however unequal the condition, we do not now wish to recede. *We have the honor to be your Excellency's Most obedient and most humble servants,*

(Signed) **GUY CARLETON.**
R. DIGBY.

His Excellency General Washington.

Resolved, That Congress consider the above letter as mere matter of information, inexpressible as to the nature and extent of the independence directed to be proposed by the British Plenipotentiary; and as Congress have received no information on this subject from their Ministers for negotiating a peace, therefore no public measure can or ought to be taken upon it in its present form.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several States in the Union, not to remit of their exertions for carrying on the war with vigor, as the only effectual means of securing the settlement of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be directed to propose to his Britannic Majesty's Commanders at New-York, the appointment of Commissioners, to settle forthwith a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, taking care that the liquidation of accounts, and settlement of the balance due for the maintenance of prisoners, be provided for therein.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Copy of a letter from Major-General GREENE to his Excellency the President of CONGRESS.
Head-Quarters, Ashley Hill, South-Carolina, July 14, 1782.
S I R,

I DO myself the honor to transmit your Excellency a copy of General Wayne's letter, giving an account of the evacuation of Savannah. This event will afford great relief to the oppressed state of Georgia, and the southern parts of South-Carolina.

During the General's command in Georgia, he has had a complication of difficulties to struggle with; and I should be wanting in justice to his singular merit and exertions, were I not to recommend his conduct in the warmest terms to Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.
NATH. GREENE.

His Excellency the President of Congress.
Head-Quarters, Savannah, July 12, 1782.

Dear General,

THE British garrison evacuated this place yesterday at 12 o'clock, leaving the works and town perfect, for which the inhabitants are much obligated to that worthy and humane officer Brigadier-General Clarke. It is the prevailing opinion, that the enemy will continue at Tybee for ten or twelve days.

Enclosed is a copy of my orders of the 11th; the Governor and Legislature meet here this evening or to-morrow, into whose hands I shall resign the civil police.

As soon as I am furnished with the invoices and returns of stores I will transmit you a copy.

In addition to the terms of the 17th ult. a copy of which was sent by Mr. Mifflin, I have further agreed that the merchants and traders, not subjects of America or owing allegiance to this State, should have six months allowed them to dispose of their goods and adjust their concerns, at the expiration of which term they should be furnished with a passport to transport themselves and property received in exchange or payment for their goods, to one of the nearest British posts. I also agreed to receive all such citizens as had heretofore joined the enemy, on condition that they enlisted in the Georgia battalion of Continental troops, to serve as soldiers for two years or during the war; in consequence of which Major Habersham has already near two hundred men, and will shortly complete the corps without one farthing expence to the public.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Honorable Major-General Greene.
(Copy.)
Head-Quarters, Savannah, July 11, 1782.

THE light infantry company under Captain Parker, to take post in the center work in front of the town, placing sentries at the respective gateways and falls-ports, to prevent any person or persons going out or entering the lines without written permits until further orders.

No insults or depredations to be committed on the persons or property of the inhabitants, on any pretext whatever. The civil authority only will take cognizance of the criminals or defaulters belonging to the State, if any such there be.

The merchants and traders are immediately to make out an exact and true invoice of all goods, wares and merchandizes of every species, dry, wet and hard, respectively belonging to them or in their possession, with the original invoices, to -----; who will select such articles as may be necessary for the army and for the public uses of this State, for which a reasonable profit will be allowed. No goods or merchandizes of any kind whatever to be removed, secreted, sold or disposed of, until the public and army are first served, which will be the soonest possible after the receipt of the invoice.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that in the estimate of the expences laid before Congress for the year 1783, the sum of Two Millions of Dollars are recommended to be appropriated towards building a navy.

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, dated August 5.
"We are informed that the band of robbers, which infested this and New-York States, are taken.---A man in the State of New-York, whose house they attempted to rob, got through a trap door to the top of the house and fired a musket, which was agreed on to alarm the neighbourhood: Twenty militia-men immediately repaired to the house, began the pursuit, and overtook the robbers, when a skirmish ensued, two of the robbers were killed, and two wounded, which fell into our hands, one of them gave information of their retreat, which was a cave in the mountain.---The place was soon surrounded by 100 men, when the whole gang were secured."

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.
Symmetry Flag-ship, in the Delaware, August 13, 1782.

AFTER a passage of seven weeks, arrived from Plymouth, in England, the flag of true ship Symmetry, Capt. Maxwell. She is one of two flags bound for this port (three others having sailed for Boston) and has brought 216 of our fellow-citizens from captivity in Britain, amongst whom is Captain John Green, of Philadelphia. The feelings of this gentleman for his unfortunate and distressed countrymen in captivity, augmented by the very essential services he rendered them, must ever be acknowledged with the utmost gratitude. He clothed the naked, fed the hungry, and administered comfort to the sick and afflicted; nor were the objects that presented themselves on his commitment a few, nor his bounty the less generous. He was not less attentive to the improvement of their morals, and the instruction of their youth, as thro' his application, assiduity and attention, several reverend and respectable dissenting Clergymen were permitted to visit them, and preach the gospel in the prisons on Sundays. By this means they acquired many good and useful books from the several pastors who voluntarily attended them. This had an equally salutary effect, as it tended to undeceive the deluded people of Britain, who, from the misrepresentation of their then governors, were much prejudiced against our countrymen. In short, in every apparent respect, where the honor or credit of our republic were concerned, under whose flag he bears a commission, he always demeaned himself in such a manner as justly entitles him to the good-will and thanks of his country. The circumstances of most of those people are so reduced as to render it immediately impracticable for them to make any return for favours received, other than a dutiful, thankful and public acknowledgment, in the publication whereof you will much oblige many hundreds of your fellow-citizens just arrived from captivity, who are under great obligations to that very worthy and respectable fellow-citizen.

GRAND LODGE.
THE Members of the GRAND LODGE, under WILLIAM BALL, Esq; Grand-Master of Pennsylvania, are desired to meet at their Lodge Room, in Lodge-Alley, at their Quarterly Communication, on Monday, the second day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon *By Order of the Grand-Master,*
Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1782. **ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.**

N. B. The Members will be pleased to be punctual to the time appointed.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,
In Arch-street, next door below the corner of Second-street, has for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon and Boxes and barrels of Sugar, Hyson, Souchoing and Bohca Tea, Green Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Indigo.

A few boxes 3 by 10 **WINDOW GLASS.** †

Philadelphia, August 8, 1782.
THE necessitous situation of the **PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL** obliges the Managers to call on all persons indebted thereto for Interest, Annuities and Ground-rents, to make immediate payment, to enable them to carry on the benevolent design of the Institution.

Published by Order of a Board of Managers,
MORDECAI LEWIS, Treasurer.

Just arrived from **FRANCE** and **HOLLAND**, &c. and to be **S O L D** by
PETER & WILLIAM WIKOFF,
At their **STORE** in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, a variety of **GOODS** suitable for the season, among which are the following, viz.

NANKENS of the best quality, Chintz and Calicoes, fine Handkerchiefs, check, striped and white Linens, Russia Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Ozenbrigs sewing Threads, Cambricks, Needles, Wool-cards, Coffee, superfine Broad-Cloths, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1782. **the r m**

In the Press, and will be published next week,
A L E T T E R
Addressed to the **ABBE RAYNAL**, on the affairs of North-America; in which the errors in the Abbe's account of the present Revolution are corrected and cleared up:
By the Author of **COMMON SENSE.**
Printed by **MELCHOIR STENER**, in Race-street, and sold by **ROBERT AITKEN**, bookseller, in Market-street, three doors above the Coffee-house.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and **ELECTORS** of the County of Burlington,

GENTLEMEN,
INTENDING to stand a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF** at the ensuing Election, I solicit your Votes for that Purpose, which Favor shall be gratefully acknowledged
By your humble Servant,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.
Mountbilly, August 5, 1782. † 8 w.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** of the borough and county of Lancaster,

GENTLEMEN,
BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the Sheriff's office at our next election, and having served you in sundry public appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity; therefore, as this is the first office I have solicited you for in the county, I now request your votes and interest at the next election for said office (being now clear of all public offices whatsoever) which will lay me under new obligations, and serve your much obliged friend and servant,
August 7, 1782. † 6 w. **BARTRAM GALBRAITH.**

THE SUBSCRIBER purchases all kinds of merchantable clean **TANNED LEATHER** in the rough. He likewise informs the public, that he carries on the **Currying Business**, And has for sale a quantity of excellent draw-boot legs, calf skins, neat leather, saddle, harness and foal **LEATHER**. Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom shall be as well served as in this city, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by, their most humble servant,
William Perkins,
living in Fifth-street, three doors above Market-street. † 3 m.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1782.
TEN GUINEAS Reward.
WILL be paid to any person, who will bring to the subscriber his Negro man **STEPHEN**. He is a pale fellow, smooth face, down look, about 19 years old, near 6 feet high, straight limbs, but very remarkable long feet; he went from New-Castle last February, in company with a great villain, black Jack, who is now in Chester goal for a robbery, they were chiefly in or near Philadelphia ever since. His dress now unknown, as he changed it soon after his elopement. It is probable the above reward may tempt persons at leisure to make enquiry after him, but if any extraordinary trouble shall be had in the pursuit, it will be cheerfully paid by **WILLIAM GADDIS**, Esq; of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, at New-Castle.
August 8, 1782. † **JOHN WETHERED.**

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Legation-court, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named **JOHN BENNET**, 16 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, by trade a cordwainer, has straight black hair, slim made, very talkative, and very much given to swearing, lying and stealing; had on, when he went away, a blue striped cotton jacket and trowsers, a pair of black grain shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles, wool hat, fine shirt, red and white Barcelona handkerchiefs; also took with him besides what he had on, one blue coat, one red jacket, a pair of lincey trowsers, two pair of stockings, and one shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice lad, or secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have **TWO DOLLARS** reward, paid by **GEORGE FALKAR.**

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been taken up trespassing in the inclosure of Philip Baker, in Mannallen township, York county, a bright bay **HORSE**, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has no brand or ear-marks, some saddle marks, supposed to be about 15 years old, appears as if he has had the filletow. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
July 20, 1782. † **PHILIP BAKER.**

STRAYED away, on the 23d of last month, two red and white **COWS**, one with large horns and a white face, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old; the other red, not very clear, but in large spots; she is thought to be 10 or 11 years old, has a long tail, white at the end. Whoever brings said cows to the subscriber, in Queen-street, Southwark, shall receive **THREE DOLLARS** reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
August 13, 1782. † **JOHN PLANKINHORN.**

Twenty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Salisbury, and county of Lancaster, on the 5th of June last, A dark bay **HORSE**, about 14 and an half hands high, 6 or 7 years old, flat ribbed, and a little high boned, his head long and frail, with a small star, a little halt with his off hind leg when rode, his mane has been cut underneath on the off side, which turns it to the near; trots naturally. Whoever takes up and secures said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS**, and reasonable charges if brought home; or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, Twenty Dollars, paid by
† **JAMES ARMOR.**

TO be SOLD, by way of public vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the Second of September next,
THE old accustomed TAVERN, formerly kept by Benjamin Armitage, deceased, on the old York road, between the 7 and 8 mile stones, with 20 acres of good land. Also 100 acres more, being divided in 13 lots, of different sizes, from 3 to 17 acres, as was thought most convenient for purchasers; 9 of which are fronting the great road, convenient for any kind of public business; the other 4 having a lane convenient for the use of the whole; 3 of the above mentioned lots consist chiefly of wood-land and meadow, the other 5 consist chiefly of good tillable upland and orchard, with a variety of fruit-trees of sundry kinds. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE, Executor, or JOSEPH ARMITAGE, each on the premises.

Coburn Bridge, Cumberland county, July 30, 1782.
To be SOLD by way of public vendue, at the Court-house, in Bridge-town, Cumberland county, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September next.

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, containing one half acre, situate and being upon the upper side of Broad-street, in Bridge-town aforesaid, on which is erected a good two story frame-house, lately finished, with a good stone cellar underneath, and a good kitchen at the end of the same; also several convenient out-houses, and a well of good water, with a pump therein at the door; said premises was formerly occupied by James Trenchard and others, but is now in the tenure of Matthew Potter, inn-keeper, and is very convenient for a tavern or other public business. Likewise about five acres of another lot, chiefly tillable land, lying within one furlong of the above. Also the one moiety or half part of 65 acres of salt meadow, situate and lying upon the south side of Osoonoco, alias Dividing Creek, in the township of Downs, and county aforesaid. An indisputable title will be given for the whole. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the above, or any part thereof, shall be shown the premises and acquainted with the conditions of payment, by applying to the subscribers, or either of them, living in Bridge-town aforesaid.

JOHN PAULIN, and
MARGARET KIRBY.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON the 26th of July, 1782, was robbed from John Johnson (a waggoner) on the great road between Lancaster and Philadelphia, near the 38 mile stone, the following goods, viz. one piece of brown camlet, one piece black durant, one half piece fine linen, 7 pieces yard wide Britannias, half pound black sewing silk, half pound cloth coloured ditto, one bag brown mohair buttons, two and three quarter pounds Scotch thread, 6 pieces narrow Britannias, 8 sambrick handkerchiefs, one piece of green moreen, one piece of double black mode, two pieces of cambric, one piece striped muslins, eleven keating handkerchiefs, three pieces and a remnant of three yards and 7-8ths of dark calicoe, two pieces of fine lawn, 9 dozen knives and forks, one dozen table spoons, one dozen ivory combs, half dozen of razors, two pieces spotted bandanae handkerchiefs, 2300 Chapple needles, 12 yards black satin, 5 yards and 1-8th white narrow mode, 9 silk romals, two pieces narrow black ribbon, two pieces blue framp pocket handkerchiefs, 20 dozen coloured and black Barcelona ditto, 22 and half yards fine holland, 3 yards white, yard wide mode, 3 pieces nankeen, half dozen double Barcelona handkerchiefs, two pieces striped lawn, one piece of plain keating, 7 and half yards spotted lawn, one piece black ell wide perian, 18 and half yards of red spotted calicoe, two dozen broad tape, one dozen narrow ditto, 16 pieces nonsopretties, 7 pieces black and coloured ribbons. Whoever takes up the robbers and secures them, so that they be brought to justice, and the owner may get his goods again, shall have the above reward, or an equal part for any of the goods, paid by

JOHN HAY.

N.B. One of the robbers was a light made well proportioned man, with brown hair, cut short, had on a French cocked hat, a dyed fustian olive coloured coat or frock, with outside pockets, corduroy velvet breeches of nearly the same colour, had a plain pair of silver buttons in his sleeves, of an oval form, a small silver brooch in his bosom, cut in diamonds, is of a ruddy complexion, has a thin nose and thin lips, and rather of a four countenance. The other of them was a tall well set man, dressed in a linen coat, jacket and overalls, which were tied round the small of his leg, had brown hair, tied behind, of a pale complexion, with an aquiline nose; one of his teeth before stood out further than the others, and a little across them.

Philadelphia, Eighth Month 5, 1782.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the seventh of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, the following TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of James Young, Esq; deceased, viz.

ONE tract of 299 acres and three quarters (patented) in the country of Bedford, situate on the waters of Jacob's creek. One location of 391 acres on or near the Forks of Kishkimanatus river, where Loyal Hannan creek falls into it.

One ditto of 275 acres, situate on the east side of the Allegany river, being on both sides of the old trading path leading from the Kishkimanatus Old-town towards Chartres Old-town.

One ditto of 358 acres, situate near the above, on the Forks of Kishkimanatus river.

ISAAC HOWELL,
SAMUEL WITHERILL, jun. } Executors.

Solebury township, July 28, 1782.

WHEREAS Joseph Cain obtained a note for Nine Pounds from the subscriber, in exchange of horses; and the horse that he swapped to me was stolen from the Jerseys, and has since been taken from me; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I do not intend to pay the same to said Cain, or any other person whatever.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

WAS stolen, a WATCH with a gold inside case, the outward one covered with green shagreen, the maker's name, Thomas Wright, Watch-maker to the King, No. 951. Whoever brings it to JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker, in Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, shall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1782.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, on Friday, the 2d instant, a middle sized woman, marked with the small pox, and had on a black petticoat, hired of the subscriber, living in Sixth-street, two doors below Market-street, a light blue painted RIDING CHAIR and Harness to it, one of the terrets of the harness is broke off and tied with a leather strap; the chair is painted blue, lined with leather, each side of it is marked in a cypher J. P. Likewise a brown HORSE, five years old, 15 hands high, trots all, has some white on his fore feet. Whoever takes up said woman, chair and horse, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Philad. August 6. JOHN POTH.

THE subscriber returns thanks to

those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and earnestly requests those gentlemen who are indebted to him to make speedy payment, as he is indebted to the Printers.

N. B. An elderly man, that can write a tolerable hand, wants employment.

JOHN SMALL.

To be SOLD cheap for CASH.

TWO Lots of GROUND in the city of Philadelphia, one of them situate on the east side of Delaware Eighth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth on said Eighth-street 15 feet, and in depth 49 and a half feet, to a 5 feet alley, leading into Schreiver-street, together with the privilege of said alley and street. The other of them situate on the north side of the said Schreiver-street, containing in breadth 16 and a half feet, and in depth 45 feet. On this last Lot there is a new two story high Brick Tenement and Kitchen; and both these Lots together are subject to a yearly ground-rent of two Piffoles and 2-9ths per annum.

Also a Frame TENEMENT, BAKE-HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, situate on the south side of Wood-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 46 feet, clear of ground-rent.

For terms apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, Scrivener, the north west corner of Vine and Water-streets; where Deeds, Mortgages and other Writings are done as usual, with care and dispatch.

July 31.

Northumberland, August 2, 1782.

WHEREAS sundry TRACTS of LAND, situate in Northumberland county, in arrears of the Eighteen-penny taxes, have been advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, dated December 26, 1781, and three months notice given according to law; and as divers sums of money assessed on some of said lands are still unpaid, the Commissioners of the county aforesaid hereby give notice, that a public sale of said lands (or so much as will be necessary to discharge the taxes aforesaid, and costs) will be held at the Court-house, in Sunbury, on the 27th instant, to continue from day to day. Such titles will be given to the purchasers as the law directs.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of this city, A dark brown HORSE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, shod all round, branded on the near buttock M, has a saddle mark, with marks upon each hip, where he has been bruised; his mane hangs on the off side, and a short switch tail; he is free in the gears or under the saddle. Whoever takes up the aforesaid horse and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

Philadelphia, August 7, 1782. VALENTINE BOYER, Butcher.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE moiety or half part of a SHALLOP, burthen 15 cords of wood, lately rebuilt from the keel, and in excellent good order. Sails, rigging, and apparel complete. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. THOMAS TOWN, Corder, near Vine-street Wharff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 1st of July 1781, in the beginning of wheat harvest, an apprentice LAD, named SAMUEL HYATT, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thin visage, and a remarkable long chin, a middling fair skin under his clothing, and a very artful fellow, by trade a cart wheelwright, but has not got his trade fully; had on, and with him, a light coloured cloth homespun jacket, and trowsers of the same, shoes, stockings, shirts and breeches. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS COOMBS, in Apoquinimy hundred, and county of Newcastle, upon Delaware.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 3d instant, a large sorrel HORSE, 5 years old last spring; natural trotter, both his hind feet white, near his foot lock joint, a small star in his forehead. If stolen, any person securing the horse and thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall have EIGHTEEN DOLLARS reward, and TWENTY DOLLARS, for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

August 6, 1782. GEORGE WEBSTER.

WHEREAS a certain Major John Lucas, of the Pennsylvania line, did, on the 4th of December last, send two Horses to meadow at Bow Creek, Chester county, to winter, and one of said horses is since dead; this therefore is to give notice to said Major Lucas to come and take his other horse away, and pay his keeping.

Darby, July 31, 1782. HENRY HAYES.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the Round Hill, in Reading township, York county, on the 6th of July last, a dunn MARE, about 3 or 4 years old, and about 14 or 15 hands high, branded F on the near shoulder, and K on the near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY HULL.

To be SOLD by
PHILIP CLUMBERG,
On the North side of Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

A Quantity of the best Velvet Sponge,
Of different Sizes.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be the latter) on the 17th of this instant, in the night, from the subscriber, living in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, A likely bay MARE, about 14 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, paces a slow travel, trots and canters well, has a remarkable white spot, about the bigness of a dollar, on her off buttock; has a long switch tail, which has never been docked. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief shall have the above reward, and EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only, with reasonable charges, paid by

July 19, 1782. ELIZABETH DAVIS.

STRAYED away, on the 30th of June last, from the stable of the subscriber, living in Eighth-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, branded P on each shoulder, has a small white spot on her right cheek, short switch tail, trots and canters well, shod before. Whoever takes and secures said Mare, so as the owner gets her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID EVERHART.

To the respectable FREEMEN, Electors in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER having served you faithfully near six years in the field, as a soldier, in the defence of your just rights against the arbitrary claims of Great-Britain, and having again retired to the walk of a private citizen, I now take this opportunity to inform you that I intend offering myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election; to be then placed on the return with William Will, Esq; the present Sheriff: And should you think me worthy of your suffrages and interest, which I now earnestly solicit, the favour will ever be remembered with gratitude by,

Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble servant,
THOMAS PROCTOR.

STATE of MARYLAND.

Intendant's Office, July 18, 1782.

ALL Sheriffs, Collectors of the taxes and other persons concerned in receiving taxes, or employed in the collection of other branches of revenue, are desired without loss of time to settle their accounts, and pay into the respective Treasuries all monies or tobaccoes that they may have received. They are also desired to use their utmost exertion in the collection of the Five Shillings specie tax, due the first August next, and the tax of Twelve Shillings and Six-pence in specifics, due the 20th. And to induce them to use their utmost diligence therein, the Intendant will remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. interest, incurred by means of the non-payment of any monies they may be in arrears to the State. But should little attention be paid to this notice, he will in every instance, where there appears to him to have been neglect or non-compliance of duty, put the laws in force to their utmost rigour.

The Intendant will sell, on the lowest terms, several hundred Hogheads of Tobacco, and also considerable quantities of public Wheat and Flour, for ready money, the Financier's notes, bank notes, or the Pay-Master-General's notes.

DAN. of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,
A VALUABLE FARM, containing one hundred and ten acres, on the Willahickon road, three miles from Philadelphia. For terms, enquire of the Printers.

July 20th 1782.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the mill of the subscriber, in Moreland, Philadelphia county, on the 10th instant July, two pieces of HOME MADE JEAN, three quarters wide, the colour nearly an olive green; one piece of 12 yards, marked J. P; the other about 10 yards, the colour a little darker, and marked J. R. one piece of cloth of sixteen and three quarter yards, about three quarters wide, of a light colour, marked B. T. it is a good and handsome piece of cloth; likewise a piece of worsted of fourteen yards, of a dark walnut colour, marked A. C. Whoever secures the above pieces of stuff and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the thief only, or in proportion for any part thereof, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 16, 1782. MICHAEL CONRAD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a slim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has small legs; he is talkative, sprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waistcoat, two homespun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen shirts, two hats, one covered with squirrel skin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of silver fringe; he wears a silver brooch in his shirt bosom, has several white linen shirts, stocks, and a variety of other clothes; he crossed from Port-Penn to Jersey in the character of a freeman, and calls himself William Harris. Whoever apprehends said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by

PEREGRINE WARD.

Cecil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

RUN away on the 23d of June last, from the subscriber, living in Rockland township, Berks county, an apprentice LAD, named PETER PIPER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, lusty and well set, brown hair, tied, full face; had on a linen coat, striped linen jacket and trowsers, a red under jacket, thread stockings, and good shoes, with steel buckles, and had a pair of broad plated square buckles, a tanner by trade. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, shall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by

SAMUEL GILBERT.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 7th day of the 7th month, 1782, A brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear mark, some white on his hind feet. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CHILD, jun.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, being at Pionot no Point, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, on the 1st of July inst. a dark brown HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HANSE BERG.

To be Sold by Edward Bartholomew,

In THIRD-STREET,

A Quantity of SALT HIDES,
Of an excellent QUALITY.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accustomed INN, in Chester, occupied for a number of years past by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved pasture to accommodate the premises. Possession may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Chester, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. DAVID JACKSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE MAN, about 24 years of age, understands all kinds of farming business, sold for no fault, his master going to leave the state. Enquire of Mr. Edward Bartholomew, in Third-street, Philadelphia, or Benjamin Bartholomew Esquire, Chester county, near the Great Valley.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1782.

Balkenridge, Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, July 6.

ALL persons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the estate of JOHN MORTON, late of the city of New-York, merchant, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, to make them known to the subscribers.

MARIA S. MORTON, } acting Executors.
JACOB MORTON }